

100 CIA OPERATIVES REVEALED



CAS-Kabul

U.S. Embassy

Wazir Akbar Khan Mina

Kabul, Afghanistan

COS-SAMUEL H. RICKARD- born, New Jersey, July 10, 1924; graduated from Georgetown University in 1950. Has served in Burma, India, and Ethiopia.

CAS-Algeria

Embassy of Switzerland

U.S. Interests Section

4 Chemin Chiekh Bachir Brahimi

Algiers, Algeria

COS-EDWARD R.M. KANE- born, Massachusetts, Dec. 15, 1929. Joined CIA in 1952. Has served in Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Senegal. Speaks French.

CAS-Vienna

U.S. Embassy.....

LNS

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Correspondents: Schofield Coryell--Paris

(((((((

CORRECTIONS

In Packet #674 the article on sterilization in
Puerto Rico, on Page 3, the second column in the
second full paragraph, the third sentence should
read:

(Unofficial Estimates place it at 30%) with a
forecast of 18.5% by 1985.

In the last paragraph of that column, the third
sentence should read:

Welfare women, people receiving food stamps,
and people who want housing are all receiving
special "orientations" towards sterilization.

(((((

(The following is a continuation from page 2 of
the House Internal Security Committee story):

Survivors of HISC, which are still allowed in-
vestigative powers include: the Senate Internal
Security Committee, the Senate and House Govern-
ment Operations Committees, the Senate Permanent
Investigations Subcommittee (Joe McCarthy's former
committee), and any of the regular standing Con-
gressional committees.

-30-

(Thanks to Brian Dougherty and the National Commit-
tee Against Repressive Legislation).

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON.

HOUSE INVESTIGATING UNIT DIES AT 37
AFTER LONG HISTORY OF SMEARING OPPOSITION;
FILES MAY CONTINUE TO EXIST

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)--The House Internal Security Committee (HISC), the anti-"subversive" investigating unit of the House of Representatives, died at the age of almost 40 years on January 14, when the new House approved a motion to abolish it.

Formerly known as the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Committee spent its time collecting over a million files on activists, conducting hearings and investigations that produced more sensationalist news copy than legislation.

Its major targets included the Communist Party USA, labor organizers, immigrants, New Dealers, blacks, anti-war and other activists who often faced fines, prison sentences, ruined livelihoods and smeared reputations as a result of the investigations.

The Committee has allowed 25 government agencies, including the Civil Service Commission, access to its often flimsy files in order to make loyalty-security checks on government employees. As recently as 1971, there were 963 "visits" by government agencies to the files.

The Dies Committee

The Committee was first formed in 1938 as a special House committee under the leadership of Martin Dies, an anti-labor, anti-immigrant, Bolshevik-hating Representative from Texas. The Dies Committee was authorized to investigate "subversive" and "un-American propaganda activities in the United States," allegedly to safeguard the "form of government as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Although in its first few weeks the Dies Committee investigated pro-Nazi American Bundists, it soon shifted its focus to the increasingly militant labor movement.

Industrial unionists who helped build the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) were hauled before the Committee when 238 CIO organizers were named as members of the Communist Party by John Frey, an American Federation of Labor trade union official. The press featured headlines like, "Communists Rule the CIO," "CIO Communist-Dominated from Top to Bottom," "Frey Testifies; He Names 283 Reds."

"Whenever a parliamentary body...has found itself unable to deal with economic problems that face the people," noted Wisconsin Representative O'Malley at the time, "they go on a witchhunt." Hardly a major industrial union escaped the charge of Communist Party influence.

Also in 1938, Walter Steele, the fiercely conservative editor of the National Republic named hundreds of organizations that he said were infested with Communists, among them the Campfire Girls, who were said to be misled by those promoting international understanding.

Even the liberal wing of the Democratic Party was said to be infiltrated by Communists, who were nudging the Administration to the left. New Deal bureaucrats would also become targets of attack.

Not one of those named Communist was called to

the stand before the Dies Committee, or had any legal recourse. There was no cross-examination of witnesses, and often carelessly collected hearsay evidence provided the Committee with most of its substance.

Due to its hearings in the spring of 1940, the Dies Committee helped create the growing anti-immigrant climate before World War II. An expanded version of the Alien Registration, or Smith Act was passed overwhelmingly by the House in 1940, requiring registration and fingerprinting of aliens over 14, and deportation of criminals and subversives among them. It also established that "to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence" was a criminal act.

As war began to spread in Europe, the nativist Dies took the opportunity to warn that "foreign governments have placed agents and saboteurs in every industry, and unless the government acts within 30 days, I predict a series of actual sabotage that will cripple the whole national defense program."

With this philosophy, Dies embarked on an open campaign to end "Communist instigated strikes," and advocated the expulsion of all Communists, fascists and Nazis from national defense industries.

Claiming that 6 million people in the U.S. belonged to organizations controlled by Germany, Italy, and Russia, Dies threatened -- like so many times before -- to publish lists of all the names.

Keeping itself busy throughout the war years, a bit of the punch was taken out of the Dies Committee once the Soviet Union became a U.S. ally. The last official document of the Dies Committee was a list of 22,000 names compiled under the title "Communist Front Organizations with Special Reference to the National Citizens' Political Action Committee" -- part of the CIO.

Even though Dies would no longer chair the Committee after announcing his plans not to seek reelection in May, 1944, the Committee would not die.

HUAC Is Born

In January of 1945, a new House of Representatives established the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), making permanent the once "special" committee. John Rankin, a Republican from Mississippi known for his racism and anti-Semitism, led the victorious effort.

After the war, the zealous Committee with its new membership, continued to hunt Communists as well as those groups it was convinced were front groups -- the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and particularly, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Many of the organizations' members, refusing to turn over their records to the Committee, were issued contempt citations, fines and prison sentences.

HUAC's practice of challenging the loyalty of federal employees inspired President Truman to implement the Loyalty Oath of 1947. An elaborate system of rooting out Communists and subversives from the government was set up, with HUAC files providing a prime source of information on "suspects."

HUAC's activities became frequent front page newscopy in 1947, when it attacked Hollywood for

being a supposed hotbed of Communism. Hearings that hear ended in the jailing of ten Hollywood writers and directors who refused to tell the Committee whether they had ever been Communists, or implicate others. A blacklist had begun that was to afflict the entertainment industry for a decade.

The young California Representative Richard Nixon gained a dubious type of fame through his vicious red-baiting attempts to smear activists while he was a junior member of the Committee beginning in 1947.

It was through his efforts that State Department employee Alger Hiss was accused before HUAC, in August of 1948, of having passed classified State Department documents to the Soviets. Hiss was soon indicted for perjury and went to trial, which ended in a hung jury. Hiss' second trial in 1950 ended in a guilty verdict and a 5-year sentence to prison.

For the aspiring Nixon, the case was a triumph. Not so, however, for shocked liberal critics, who tried apologetically to reconcile their uneasiness, according to Walter Goodman, the author of a comprehensive history called "The Committee." Many liberals took the position that HUAC victims were not really Communist Party members, rather than defending their right to be free from harassment.

While an active investigator, the Committee had little legislative function. Only six pieces of legislation proposed by the Committee over the entire period of 1945 to 1972 were enacted into law, and most of these have been declared unconstitutional or repealed.

Nixon can also take credit for the one major law that came out of the Committee -- an ill-conceived provision of the 1950 Internal Security Act. Passed in the year of the Korean War and the Alger Hiss conviction, the section called for registration of "Communist-action" and Communist front" groups. The provision spent most of its time in courtrooms and failed to result in the registration of a single group or individual.

The "Silent" 50's

From 1950 - 52, the Committee held over a hundred days of public hearings, at which more than 300 people testified. Many took the protection of the Fifth Amendment, refusing to answer certain or all questions because of self-incrimination in possible future court cases.

Refusal to answer, however, at least in the eyes of Representative John Wood who chaired HUAC at the time, was as good as a condemnation: "If in fact you are not a member of it (the Communist Party)," he argued, "then your statement that it would tend to incriminate you isn't a true statement."

The years 1953 - 54 brought little fame for HUAC or those aspiring Representatives who had made their political fortunes by taking part in its antics. While the Committee still hunted for Communists in Hollywood, churches, schools, and among professionals as well as labor and other activists, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin had stolen the show as leader of HUAC's counterpart in the Senate. McCarthy's Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee conducted two years of public and secret hearings on Communism in government and other areas of American life.

HUAC had paved the way for the well-known witch-

hunt headed up by McCarthy. According to McCarthy, even the Democratic Party was a dangerous outfit and its membership accused of "twenty years of treason."

In the mid to late 50's, with the Korean War over and after Stalin's death, the loyalty-security mania was on the wane. HUAC's hearings and investigations also began to fizzle, although the Committee continued to request stepped-up punishment of Communists, "fellow travelers," and "front groups".

Throughout the 1960's, the Committee was weakened when a series of court decisions severely limited its power to compel witnesses to testify.

Fewer and fewer hearings were held, although New Leftists supplied the Committee with a growing potential target. The civil rights movement of the early 60's, including groups like the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), were accused of subversion and Communist infiltration.

Most of the Representatives who chaired the Committee since its very inception were notably racist, including Texas segregationist Martin Dies who equated racial equality with subversion; Mississippi Representative John Rankin who said in 1943 that southern blacks were quite content with segregation until stirred by "communist agitators;" Georgia Representative John Wood, who noted that "the (Ku Klux) Klan is an old American tradition, like illegal whiskey selling;" Edwin Willis of Louisiana who led Southern opposition to the 1964 Congressional civil rights bill, and others.

Anti-war activists were the Committee's targets later in the 60's. By this time, many of those called to testify before the Committee, including former Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) president Tom Hayden and militant pacifist Dave Dellinger, were only too happy to speak. Many activists denounced the Committee and refused to implicate others, while using the opportunity to testify as a forum for their opinions. Others made fools out of the Committee members, with Jerry Rubin, for instance, appearing at one hearing in a Santa Claus suit.

HUAC's name, but little else, was changed in 1969 to the House Internal Security Committee (HISC). It continued to receive generous budget allotments from the House -- in 1974, for example, it received \$725,000 and a full-time staff of 39.

Quite recently, a variety of groups, including the Black Panthers and the Symbionese Liberation Army have been the subjects of HISC hearings. And two years of the Committee's time was spent gathering and later publishing lists of speakers and their sponsors on college campuses, in order to investigate "the financing of revolutionary groups."

Death Blow?

HISC has not been completely buried, despite the January 14 decision to abolish it from the House. The Committee's jurisdiction -- investigation of "subversive activities" -- will be transferred to the House Judiciary Committee, where the former HISC staff will be relocated, and the notorious files, which numbered 750,000 in 1974, sent for inspection. Whether the files will permanently close down is unsettled. (Continued on inside front cover)

**FORD EXTENDS "CLEMENCY" DEADLINE
IN ATTEMPT TO SALVAGE PROGRAM;
EXILES VOW CONTINUED BOYCOTT**

WASHINGTON (LNS)--In a last ditch effort to save the administration's highly unsuccessful "amnesty" program, Gerald Ford announced on January 30 that the deadline for deserters and resisters to turn themselves in would be extended to March 1. The program, which began last September, was originally scheduled to end February 1, but government administrators of the project asked for the extension, hoping for a sudden rush of interest in the program.

At the same time that Ford announced the extension, organizations working for universal, unconditional amnesty stated that they would continue their boycott of the Ford program.

"Our boycott has been successful and the Ford program has been a dismal failure," said a joint statement from the Toronto American Exile Association and AMEX (American Exiles) Canada magazine. "In light of the program's extension, we are extending our boycott."

After Ford's "earned re-entry" program was first revealed last September, the Second International Conference of Exiles and War Resisters met in Toronto and voted to boycott the program. Calling for "universal, unconditional amnesty" for those in need, the Toronto conference labeled the Ford program "continued punishment because we exercised our democratic rights, indeed our duty, to resist an unjust, illegal war."

The government decision to extend the program is an admission that the boycott by exiles has been successful. According to Justice and Defense Department figures, only 324 out of 4,400 draft evaders and 4,000 out of 12,500 deserters turned themselves in. And only 4,000--out of the 120,000 people eligible for clemency--applied for it.

The National Coalition for Universal Unconditional Amnesty (NCUUA) maintains that the figures are even lower, particularly in the case of clemency applications, which it says have totaled only 1,000 out of the possible 120,000.

According to Ford, the program deadline is being extended because, "many of those who could benefit from it are only now learning of its application to their cases."

The government's publicity program, however, is aimed less at making people aware of the amnesty program than at trying to convince people that they should not boycott it. The New York Times, for example, reported the extension with a lengthy story quoting extensively from several people who had participated in the Ford program, but failing to quote those who boycotted it.

The Times article also quoted what seemed to be a threat from Clemency Board Chairman Charles Goodell: "I think this is the only clemency program you are going to have."

Those involved in the campaign for universal, unconditional amnesty, however, note that they will continue to oppose any amnesty program that implies that U.S. involvement in Indochina is justified. "From the beginning, the Paris Agreements on Vietnam have been blatantly violated by the Thieu regime and the Nixon and Ford administrations," said the Toronto Exiles. "Washington is now highlighting the current fighting to get additional funds for Vietnam and Cambodia."

The Exile organization also noted that "only weeks ago three Watergaters--Dean, Magruder, and Kalmbach, all convicted of subverting the U.S. Constitution--were released from jail by 'Maximum' John Sirica. Last fall, Lt. Calley, a convicted mass murderer, was also released from jail."

The statement concluded: "Today we again call for universal, unconditional amnesty for all draft resisters, deserters, vets with less-than-honorable discharges and civilian resisters with anti-war records. Again we demand an end to all U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and lend our support to the right of all nations to self determination. We also demand a full implementation of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam."

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**23 NUCLEAR REACTORS ORDERED CLOSED FOR INSPECTION;
CRACKS FOUND IN EMERGENCY SAFETY SYSTEM**

NEW YORK (LNS)--Twenty-three nuclear reactors were ordered closed within 20 days on January 29 for the inspection of pipes in their emergency safety systems.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission--formerly the Atomic Energy Commission--ordered the plants closed after five cracks were found in a 10 inch diameter pipe of the Commonwealth Edison Company's Dresden reactor near Morris, Illinois. The Dresden reactor, like the other 22 ordered closed, is a boiling water type reactor.

The cracked pipe in the Dresden reactor is a key in the emergency core cooling system, which is supposed to flood the reactor if something in the system goes wrong. Cracks in the pipes would prevent water from reaching the core in an emergency, resulting in catastrophic radioactive leaks.

The Safe Energy Coalition, a state-wide organization in New York representing 30 groups, explains the emergency core cooling system is "the main backup safety system for reactors designed to prevent the 'maximum credible accident', which government figures admit could kill 45,000, injure 100,000 and contaminate billions of dollars in property."

"The emergency core cooling system is dangerous in itself," notes Rob Duboff of the Union of Concerned Scientists. "They've done computer simulations but have never actually tested the system itself. The Atomic Energy Commission is aware of many safety defects that they're not telling the American public about."

While the emergency core cooling system is designed with two separate sets of cooling pipes, both have been found defective at the Dresden plant. A similar close down for inspection of 21 nuclear plants was ordered last September after leaks in a 4 inch pipe in the primary cooling system of the Dresden reactor was discovered. Cracks in the cooling system in seven other reactors were found during the inspections, but

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each of these reactors, like the Dresden reactor, were put back into operation after being "repaired".

"The shutdown of these plants is only a preview of what could happen to our economy if we become even more dependent on this unreliable, unsafe energy source," says Sheila Brand of the Safe Energy Coalition. "If we continue to put all our eggs in the nuclear basket, we risk disruption later on."

Nevertheless, Gerald Ford in his State of the Union address proposed building 200 nuclear plants by 1985, investing in an energy source "whose unreliability and severe safety problems could shut it down overnight and deprive millions of people of electricity," according to the Safe Energy Coalition.

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(Thanks to Rob Duboff and Lorna Salzman for this info.)

WAR FOR OIL? PROPAGANDA INCREASES IN U.S. OVER POSSIBLE MILITARY OPERATION IN MIDDLE EAST

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Talk of possible American military intervention in the Middle East continued to escalate in late January after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's well-publicized interview in Business Week. In that interview, Kissinger refused to rule out the possibility that the U.S. could take military action to safeguard the Western world's supply of oil "where there's some actual strangulation of the industrialized world."

Kissinger said that although he considered military action on oil "a very dangerous course," he would "not say that there's no circumstance where we would not use force."

The interview, published January 13, was quickly followed by statements of support from President Ford and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and other important Pentagon officials.

Columnist Jack Anderson also reported early in January that "in the back rooms of Washington alarmed policy makers are calling for a showdown with the oil-producing countries before it is too late."

"If a peaceful settlement cannot be reached," Anderson reported, policymakers "don't see how the U.S. can stand by helplessly while the Western world is plunged into economic and political chaos."

The Kissinger-Ford-Schlesinger threats have, from most reports, aroused great anxiety in Europe and met with growing anger in the Arab states.

On January 9 it was revealed that U.S. Marines were undergoing desert warfare training in Europe. A French television news report showed a practice invasion on the island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean that had taken place on the morning of December 20. This "invasion" by 2,000 Marines was the third such maneuver to take place since October.

In the French TV report, a U.S. officer was asked if the maneuver was preparation for a battle for oil. He replied that the Marines were ready for it, and that a "high echelon" plan existed for the invasion of Libya.

"We don't want to invade," Vice Admiral Turner, commander of the Mediterranean fleet, told the reporter, "but we are prepared."

At the same time, Commentary magazine carried the most explicit call yet for a military solution to the oil crisis. In the January issue of the magazine, published by the American Jewish Committee, an article by Robert Tucker, once critic of the war in Vietnam, advocates the breaking of the oil cartel and a restoration of lower oil prices by seizing the Arabian oil fields along the Persian Gulf.

The article says that the U.S. could seize control of 40% of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) production and 50% of OPEC reserves by occupying a "mostly shallow coastal strip less than 400 miles in length" from Kuwait down along Saudi Arabia to Qatar.

"Since it has no substantial centers of population," the article argues, "and is without trees, its effective control does not bear even remote comparison with the experience of Vietnam."

The Commentary article seemed to be anticipating the major obstacle that might prevent such an invasion--the example of Vietnam.

Reports in the New York Times at the same time as the maneuvers in Sardinia were reported sought to document consideration among Pentagon planners for military action. "Senior American and Western European military officers consider the seizure of selected Middle East oil fields militarily feasible but politically disastrous," reported the Times. "We could do it all right, one U.S. general said, but he added that after Vietnam, the country wouldn't stand for it."

"There may come a time," one general said with some regret, "when we should move for our national interest and the memory of Vietnam will stop us."

The consensus, though, among the generals seemed to be that Libya would offer a more feasible candidate for seizure than Saudi Arabia. "A combined air-sea strike could be launched against Libya with greater hope of surprise," they agreed, "than one directed deep into the Persian Gulf area."

Although the generals reportedly "recoiled from the idea of 'force' because of its political implications," Secretary of Defense Schlesinger gave encouragement to such speculation January 14 when he called a Persian Gulf military operation "feasible."

And Admiral John P. Wienel, the U.S. representative on NATO's military committee, told a symposium at the Armed Forces Staff College recently that if the economic strain became too great, "it would be a new ball game." A country that saw its "vital interests going down the drain," he noted might call on its military forces to halt that process.

In the most recent development, the British Foreign Office has confirmed that the U.S. and Britain are negotiating for the use of the British air base on the Omani island of Masirah, in the Indian Ocean.

The Beirut-based Arab Press Service, which focuses on oil and political-economic issues, reported January 20 that CIA Director William Colby and former director of the CIA Richard Helms, now U.S. ambassador to Iran, have recently visited Oman and recommended increased U.S. involvement in the country.

Oman's head of state Sultan Qabus bin Said, visited Washington in early January and met with President Ford and Secretaries Kissinger and Schlesinger. Following the visit, the Pentagon announced that it will sell Oman a small number of anti-tank missiles and that it had requested "use of the airfield facilities" on Masirah Island.

Strategists consider Oman extremely important. Its northern tip commands the Strait of Hormuz. Roughly half of the Western world's oil supply, particularly Europe's--around 20 million barrels per day--must pass through this 26-mile wide bottleneck between the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

According to the Christian Science Monitor, the British base at Masirah is already substantial. "Aircraft, surface ships, submarines, and a large garrison can be accommodated by facilities which are said to be large enough to take 40,000 men."

Last fall the Ford administration concluded a similar agreement with the British government to allow the U.S. to expand its facilities on the British-owned island of Diego Garcia, 2500 miles southeast of the Persian Gulf. U.S. air reconnaissance of the Indian Ocean region has already increased dramatically.

Although Kissinger said the U.S. would interfere only in response to the Middle East's "strangulation of the industrialized world," Journalist I.F. Stone points out that through all this, government strategists are not talking about a reduction in the price of oil anyway.

"If the U.S. seized the oil wells of Arabia and the Persian Gulf emirates," Stone says, "it would in effect be joining OPEC, saving ARAMCO and the other U.S. companies . . . from nationalization, but it would have to leave the new price structure virtually intact."

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(Thanks to Internews and I.F. Stone for most of this information.)

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SAIGON AND U.S. MARK ANNIVERSARY OF PARIS PEACE ACCORDS

SAIGON (LNS)--On January 24, ten Americans who had come into the country earlier that day on tourist visas, staged a six-and-a-half hour demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

The demonstrators displayed several banners demanding that the U.S. stop its funding of the Thieu regime, and that U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin tell the truth about U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

Saigon police quickly blocked off the area, but four Buddhist nuns managed to break through. One was caught and savagely beaten by the police.

The demonstrators left the embassy after being told by embassy officials that they would be allowed to return the next day and possibly have an audience with a high ranking official. After the group returned to their hotel, however, it was surrounded by Saigon Army jeeps and armed police who forcibly took them to Ton Son Nhut airbase where they were deported.

In the following two days, dozens of Buddhist nuns continued the vigil outside the U.S. Embassy, often fighting skirmishes with the police who at-

tempted to move them out of the area.

The nuns who demonstrated in front of the embassy were part of a convention which was illegally held at the same time at Saigon's An Quang pagoda which was sponsored by the Popular Front for the Implementation of the Paris Peace Agreement, a Third Force group.

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Peace Treaty Anniversary Marked in U.S.

Four hundred to five hundred people gathered in San Francisco on Monday, January 27, for a noon-time rally against U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, as twelve men and women broke into and occupied the Saigon consulate a few blocks away. The demonstrators marched to the consulate where they formed a human barricade around the building, in an attempt to prevent police from entering.

The group remained peaceful as riot equipped police arrived, but twenty demonstrators were injured as the police charged through. One reporter for the Berkley Barb was seriously injured after being thrown through a plate-glass window by a policeman, and a 79-year old man received multiple head wounds.

The day before, January 26, over a thousand people gathered in Berkeley for a demonstration and cultural event sponsored by the Berkeley-Oakland Women's Union.

Elsewhere around the country other demonstrations marked the anniversary of the Paris Peace Accords. San Diego saw its second anti-war build-up demonstration within a month when 150-200 people, including several active-duty service-people, gathered outside a naval installation on January 26. Demonstrations were also held in San Jose and Los Angeles.

In Seattle, hundreds of West Coast activists gathered over the week-end of the 25-26 to discuss future plans of the anti-war movement, and afterwards held a rally.

In Minneapolis 300 people gathered on January 25 and marched through the streets of the city demanding military spending cuts and unconditional amnesty. One hundred fifty more demonstrators gathered outside Hubert Humphrey's Minneapolis office on January 27, while thirty others were sitting in his office in Washington D.C.

Hundreds of people participated in a week-long event in Ann Arbor, Michigan which included demonstrations, workshops and cultural events. And in Detroit, union, religious and anti-war groups gathered for a noon-time press conference with Mayor Coleman Young to denounce military funding of Saigon and Cambodia.

In Burlington, Vermont, 50-75 people gathered in sub-freezing weather on January 27, and pasted up replicas of the Paris Peace Treaty on the walls of the city's Federal Building, with portions of the treaty violated by the U.S. and Saigon blacked out. "There wasn't much left that you could read," noted one observer.

In Washington 150-200 people marched through the streets on January 25, and held a brief rally outside one of Saigon's many office buildings in the city. 4000 people attended a candle-light vigil outside the White House on January 26, and the following day, 2000 more gathered on the steps of the Capital building to commemorate the second anniversary of the Peace Treaty.

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(See graphics to run with the following story)

CREW MEMBERS AND WIVES EXPOSE CONDITIONS ABOARD THE U.S.S. CORAL SEA: SHIP'S CONTINUED PRESENCE OFF VIETNAM THE CAUSE OF DETERIORATION

ALAMEDA, Calif. (LNS)--To quiet rumors that there were rodents in the food preparation areas and unsafe working conditions aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Coral Sea, the Navy recently invited 10,000 family members and friends of the crew of the ship aboard for a one-day cruise. The Navy wanted to prove that the rumors weren't true, but before the day was over, the public relations stunt had completely backfired.

After the Coral Sea left the pier an hour late, a fire broke out in the engine room. A short time later the ship lost its power and drifted helplessly for hours before running aground in a shallow channel. With the ship adrift, the Navy had to feed those aboard, so after waiting in line for two hours, the dependents got some canned sardines and crackers.

Since the disastrous cruise last fall, a group of women whose husbands are crew members of the Coral Sea formed a group to protest the conditions on board the ship. Whereas there are many types of protests that people in the military are not legally allowed to engage in, the women found they could stand up to the naval command with impunity.

The women have staged a number of militant demonstrations on naval bases throughout California, and have succeeded to a limited degree in getting the local news media to expose conditions aboard the ships.

Conditions aboard aircraft carriers are bad and on the Coral Sea, they are worse than most. Toilets are chronically clogged, mattresses infested with lice and crabs, roaches run rampant through the dining room and food preparation areas, and hot showers for the enlisted personnel are rare.

The women report that there is a constant problem of fuel leaking in the drinking water and that hepatitis and influenza are epidemic aboard the Coral Sea. Perhaps the most disgusting however, are the maggots the crewmen periodically find in their food.

Over 4,000 people are forced to live in quarters only built to hold 2,400, the wives say, and the crew is forced to triple bunk. The group also says the ship's machinery and equipment is extremely unsafe, the temperatures in the engine room often rise to 120 degrees, and that steam lines running overhead in the crew's sleeping area are constantly bursting.

Fires have broken out repeatedly not only on the Coral Sea, but on other aircraft carriers that sail the Pacific: the Enterprise, Constellation, Kittyhawk and the Midway. The most disastrous of these incidents was an unpublicized fire aboard the Kittyhawk in November, 1973 when six crew members were killed and 30 others injured.

There is also a distinct class system on board the carriers. Enlisted crew members normally work twelve hour shifts and live in incredibly filthy, cramped quarters. Officers on the other hand do not have to stand watch or work other details, and live in posh living quarters with separate shower and bathroom facilities.

When the U.S.S. Gridley had its drinking water

contaminated a couple months ago, by fuel oil leaking into the water system, enlisted crew members went nearly three days without fresh drinking water. The officers however, arranged to get drinking water by taking some of the emergency "feed water" kept in the engine room for fire fighters.

In December, when the Coral Sea came to its "home-port" in Alameda, the ship's ranking officers found the local media demanding to be let aboard the ship to see for themselves the conditions on the Coral Sea. The officers agreed to let the media on board ship, and without telling the crew of the planned "newsday", the ship's captain put the entire crew to work for two days to give the Coral Sea a "face-lift," before the crew was allowed to go on shore.

A television crew tried to come aboard ship during the time of the "face-lift" but was ordered off by the ship's officers because the T.V. crew was "interfering with the work." When the press finally came on board, the crew members, not having been told of the "newsday" were not on board to talk to the media about their grievances. The press was forbidden to go to the lower-deck areas, where the conditions are said to be the worst.

Cathy Gilbird, an organizer for the Center for Servicemen's Rights in San Diego, says that unlike the Army and the Air Force, which have experienced Vietnam troop reductions, the Naval presence off the coast of Vietnam has actually increased since the signing of the Paris Peace Accords in January, 1973.

This has resulted, Gilbird said, in a crisis situation in terms of the conditions on board the ships, because the vessels have not had the opportunity to have adequate repairs done.

There are usually at least two aircraft carriers at any given time in the South China Sea. Each carrier has aboard 4500-5000 crew members, 80-130 airplanes and at least 6,000,000 pounds of bombs and missiles along with an escort of several smaller vessels accompanying the carrier.

The United States, the only country in the world possessing aircraft carriers, currently has twelve of the vessels in operation at the cost of \$1 billion a year per ship. The giant carriers, which measure nearly 1/5 mile in length, comprise in essence, floating military bases which can be shuttled around at will and are capable of unleashing massive damage.

Norm Pollan, editor of the U.S. section of Jane's Fighting Ships and a noted authority on naval power, said of aircraft carriers, "Five thousand people floating into a harbor tells you that the U.S. is as interested as hell in the area. It says 'power and interest. We have the power to help you or kill you, you bastards'."

One crew member aboard the Constellation wrote in a recent issue of "Up From the Bottom", a San Diego Servicepeople's paper, "One of the hardest things about working on a carrier is knowing that all the work you do is practice, and practice for something you don't like at that. I suppose practice is better than the real thing, but it's a bad feeling when the best things you do all day are only stupid, and the worst are dead wrong."

In the autumn of 1971, several hundred crew members of the Coral Sea took part in the "Stop Our Ship" movement, in which the crew delayed the deployment of the ship to Vietnam. The Coral Sea finally sailed for

Vietnam in November of that year minus 38 crew members, but the ship has been a constant source of sabotage since then by dissident sailors.

"Unauthorized absences," another word for desertion, also takes place nearly everytime a ship comes to home-port.

Since 1971, the Navy has flown 6,000 airplane missions off the decks of the Coral Sea and several hundred tons of bombs were dropped on Vietnam by these bombers.

The Center for Servicemen's Rights says that while the prime concern presently amongst the enlisted crew members and their wives are the conditions aboard the carriers, the recent threat of another military build-up in Southeast Asia has spurred a renewed anti-war sentiment also.

The Center held a demonstration in San Diego in mid-January against the threatened renewal of military interest in Vietnam, which was attended by about three hundred people.

At least one-quarter of the demonstrators, the Center reports, were active-duty servicepeople, who demonstrated despite the fact that such actions are illegal for active-duty servicepeople to take part in.

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[Thanks to the Center for Servicemen's Rights and Pacific News Service for this information.]

[REDACTED]

RUCHELL MAGEE SENTENCED TO LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE ON CHARGE FROM MARIN COURTHOUSE ESCAPE ATTEMPT

SAN JOSE, California (LNS)--Ruchell Magee stood silently before Judge William Ingram January 23 as he was sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole for his role in the 1970 Marin County Courthouse escape attempt. A judge and three prisoners were killed when police opened fire on Magee, Jonathan Jackson and their hostages rather than meeting the demand for release of George Jackson and two other prisoners.

The sentencing ends nearly four years of courtroom maneuvering and unrelenting pressure on Magee, who has spent 19 of his 35 years in prison. He was never convicted by a jury of any charge related to the courthouse escape attempt.

Magee was originally to be tried with Angela Davis, who was charged with supplying guns used in the Marin shoot-out, but had his case severed from hers. After a massive support campaign, Davis was acquitted of all charges against her.

Magee was then tried alone. When the jury announced that it was hopelessly deadlocked on April 3, 1973 the State of California decided to drop murder charges against Magee and try him only on aggravated kidnapping charges.

In the first trial, Magee's defense argued that the physical location of Magee and the judge he was accused of murdering, as given in accounts by prosecution witnesses, made it impossible for him to have pulled the trigger. The defense also established from photos of the judge's wounds and from an autopsy report that he died of a wound from the caliber pistol that police used when

shooting at the escape van.

To the kidnapping charges the defense argued that Magee had had no knowledge of the escape attempt before entering the courtroom and that, given his history of being railroaded by the courts, it was only natural for him to "walk to freedom."

Nevertheless, Magee was prosecuted for "aggravated kidnapping," which carries a life without parole sentence, as opposed to simple kidnapping, which is punishable by 1-5 years, with parole eligibility after one year.

In May, 1974, only two weeks before his re-trial was to begin, Magee entered a guilty plea to the kidnapping charges. He said he was "so frustrated" that he had pleaded guilty "to get it all over with."

Constantly denied the right to defend himself in court and burdened with court-appointed lawyers who refused to present his defense the way he desired, Magee was forced to cry out frequently in the courtroom just to make heard what he felt were important ideas.

Throughout the months leading up to his new trial Magee repeatedly asked the court to dismiss his latest attorney, Sheldon Portman. Magee charged that he had no confidence in Portman and said that Portman was basing his case on a known fraudulent and incomplete court transcript.

On the day that Magee changed his plea to guilty, he had not yet been told that Portman had finally resigned from the case. Seeing no hope in getting rid of Portman at that point, Magee gave in momentarily to despair and offered to plead guilty, feeling that any trial under the present circumstances would be a sham.

A few hours later, Magee moved that the court set aside his guilty plea, but the motion was refused. He made appeals based on the reasoning that since the court thought him incompetent to defend himself, he was likewise incompetent to enter a plea. Later appeals failed as well.

Ever since then, Magee has been embroiled in legal procedures in an attempt to withdraw his plea. United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas stayed his sentencing--originally scheduled for last August--until a majority of members of the Supreme Court rejected Magee's attempt to schedule a new trial early in January, 1975.

Magee was originally sentenced to 5 years to life on a \$10 robbery-kidnapping charge in 1963. Since the original conviction, Magee has filed hundreds of hand-written documents with the courts challenging the 1963 decision. Over the years, he became a famed jailhouse lawyer, filing writs and petitions which helped release several other prisoners. But appeals on his own behalf gained no action.

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FRENCH CITY REJECTS ITT BECAUSE OF CHILE CLERMONT-FERRAND, France (LNS/CUP)--The municipal council of Clermont-Ferrand voted to reject ITT's offer to sell street lights to the city, because, it said "of the active participation of ITT in financing the coup in Chile which has established a fascist regime there bordering on Nazism."

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[See graphics for photograph to run with the following]

U.S. AIRLIFTS VITAL SUPPLIES TO BESIEGED CAMBODIAN
CAPITAL: AN INTERVIEW WITH CLANDESTINE AIR LINE CHIEF
WILLIAM BIRD

by Steve Talbot

LIBERATION News Service/Pacific News Service

(Editor's note: Since the January first launching of their dry season offensive, the armed forces of the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia have made considerable advances against Lon Nol's army. Cut off from surface supply routes, the survival of the Lon Nol regime, which has enjoyed massive U.S. military support since a CIA-engineered coup overthrew Norodom Sihanouk in 1970, depends completely on U.S. airlifts of ammunition and food.

However, since Congress has specifically banned direct U.S. military intervention in Southeast Asia, the Ford administration is supporting the tottering regime with massive airlifts. These are conducted by the Air Force under the cover of a contract with a "civilian" air line company, "Bird Air," operating out of Thailand. Even establishment news sources have speculated that Bird Air is connected with the CIA.

The following is an interview with Bird Air president William Bird, conducted February 5 by Steve Talbot of Internews. Since the interview, liberation forces have stepped up their attacks on Phnom Penh airport, and Mr. Bird has left the Oakland headquarters of the airline's parent company, Bird and Sons, Inc. He was reportedly headed for Bangkok.)

HOW MANY FLIGHTS ARE YOU FLYING INTO CAMBODIA DAILY?

We are flying United States Air Force C-130s. At the present time we're making about 10 air-land sort sorties from Utapao to Phnom Penh. We're carrying general supplies, ammunition and such.

ARE ANY OF YOUR PLANES SUPPLIED BY THE AIR FORCE?

They are all Air Force C-130s...we only furnish the crews. They do the maintenance. The purpose of this is that Congress has a limit on the number of people that can be in Cambodia at one time in support of the war effort. And in order to get around [that] and to keep the U.S. military personnel out of there, we furnish civilian crews for these air craft.

ARE ANY OF THESE CIVILIAN CREWS RETIRED AIR FORCE MILITARY PERSONNEL?

Most of them are retired Air Force Personnel. The purpose of this is that we do what you call high altitude dropping to areas that are surrounded. This is to keep from having any incidents of surface to air missiles or anything. This is special training that only the Air Force has, so in recruiting these crews, we purposely went to people that had previous training in the Air Force.

HOW MANY OF THEM?

We have approximately 32. Most of them are retired--these are not all pilots, they include the air freight specialists, the co-pilots, pilots,

navigator, and flight engineer.

WHAT IS BIRD AIR?

Bird Air is a contract aviation division of Bird and Sons, Inc. Our headquarters are here in Oakland. We furnish helicopters to the United States government in Laos. Presently we have five of them working in Laos. One of them went down recently [mid-January--Ed.]

HOW DID YOU GET THE CONTRACT?

It was public bidding, and we were the low bidder. Our competition at that time in the bidding was Arizona helicopters who had the contract the year before.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN LAOS?

We're supporting the humanitarian efforts of the United States government, we're taking medical supplies into the little medical stations that have been set up among the refugees and Meos; [tribespeople reported to have been recruited by the CIA to fight Laotian liberation forces--Ed.] we're in support of the road building people in Laos, of the aid operation. They have a road highway division that is programming and helping to construct highways in Laos. And the general humanitarian efforts that the United States government is making.

DO YOU DO ANY MILITARY WORK IN LAOS?

No, sir, the Royal Latien Air Force handles anything military.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN INDOCHINA?

I've been in Indochina for almost 30 years now, and I'm presently in Bangkok, but we do no aviation in Bangkok. Bird and Sons, Inc. is an international heavy construction contractor basically. Bird Air is a division of our company.

Presently we're operating Bird Air out of Singapore, using DC-6 As for heavy freight on a contract basis. We're working actually for Malaysian airlines, for Singapore Airlines, on an ad hoc charter basis in support of the energy, oil drilling, platforms and new contractors in the area.

RECENT REPORTS HAVE HINTED THAT BIRD AIR IS CIA-CONNECTED.

I think that everybody wants to pin it. But this is a negotiated contract. It's with the Air Force, through the Air Force contracting officer. It's audited by General Auditing (sic) [General Accounting Office--ed.] It will be renegotiated because of the excess profit laws if there's too much profit. It in no way could be called a CIA operation.

CAN YOU KEEP PHNOM PENH GOING?

We can't tell. The thing is right now, there is tremendous pressure on Phnom Penh, and we're supporting it in the best efforts we can. There has been some talk about adding more crews, to crew additional aircraft...We feel that we can increase our operations to up to where the military would not have to take action. I believe it would take almost an act of Congress to put the military in there.

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**TRIAL OF ATMORE-HOLMAN BROTHERS SET TO BEGIN IN ALA.;
9 BLACKS FACE CHARGES FROM PRISON UPRISINGS**

BREWTON, Alabama (LNS)--The trial of nine blacks active in a militant prisoners' organization is set to start February 10 in Brewton, Alabama. The nine prisoners--known as the Atmore-Holman Brothers--face charges stemming from two separate incidents a year ago in which two prisoners and two guards died and many were wounded. All of the defendants are members of Inmates for Action (IFA), an organization active in many Alabama prisons.

Atmore and Holman are two plantation-prisons in Southern Alabama, notorious for their bad conditions. Haywood Paterson, one of the nine "Scottsboro Boys" framed on rape charges over 40 years ago, spent six years at Atmore prison plantation. He called Atmore "...the Southernmost part of hell," adding "The prison farms of Alabama...is the part of the old slavery that still stands down there."

Because of these still-existing conditions throughout the state, Alabama prisoners formed Inmates For Action in September, 1972. IFA presented grievances, conducted basic and political education classes for prisoners, tried to negotiate with the various prison administrations about conditions, and organized harvest-time work stoppages to back up their demands. The response of the prison administration has been to attempt to destroy the prisoners' organization.

After nearly two years of harassment, IFA members and supporters finally decided to escalate tactics. On January 18, 1974, prisoners at Atmore took two guards hostage and asked to talk to the press about conditions in the prison. Guards were sent in shooting, however, and a guard died in the attack. Chairman of the IFA, George (Chagina) Dobbins was wounded by shotgun fire and later died.

According to an autopsy report, however, Dobbins was not killed by the shot gun blast, but by nine stab wounds in the face and head. According to inmates present when Dobbins was wounded, he was placed on the ambulance suffering only from the gunshot wounds. Neither the ambulance driver nor the Escambia County Sheriff, who rode in the ambulance, who say they know anything about the stab wounds.

The second incident from which IFA members were indicted began two months later. On March 4, 1974 a trustee at Holman Prison found a hand written list in the warden's desk of 23 inmates in the Alabama prison system, most of whom were IFA members.

Charges of a "death list" kept by the prison administration were so widespread that Holman officials had to issue an official denial. Next to the Mobile Press Register article denying the "death list" ran an article on the stabbing death of another prisoner. The prisoner's name was one of those on the list. It was later learned that George Dobbins was also on the list.

When the "death list" was smuggled out of prison another IFA member, Tommy (Yukeema) Dotson, told a visitor that he had heard that he was next to be killed. A week later, on March 13, 1974, Tommy Dotson was stripped naked and handcuffed to be lead "to the showers" by five guards.

A fight between the handcuffed Dotson and the

guards allegedly broke out in the hall and Dotson was beaten to death. An older guard participating in the beating also died--of a heart attack, according to inmate witnesses. Two IFA members, both of whose names were on the "death list," were charged with slipping Dotson a knife which supposedly led to the hallway fight. All this happened despite the fact that the two IFA members indicted had been in their maximum security cells all day and Dotson's hands were handcuffed behind his back.

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ALABAMA PRISONS: "DEMEANING TO HUMAN EXISTENCE"

In the Alabama prison system's 13 road camps working prisoners are paid 15¢ a week. The Atmore Prison Farm pays prisoners \$1 every three weeks while at Holman wages are 75 cents every three weeks. More than 90 per cent of the prisoners in Alabama receive wages in these categories. A bar of soap in the prison store costs 45 cents.

Atmore is the state's largest prison, holding 1200 of the state's 4000 prisoners. Although the state's population is 24 per cent black, about 75 per cent of the state's prison population is black. At Atmore, the percentage is even greater.

On October 28, 1971, U.S. District Court Judge Frank Johnson recognized the brutal conditions at Atmore when he wrote: "The record is filled with examples of correctional staff members denying inmates the right to be examined and treated by trained medical personnel and further refusing to provide medicine and other treatment prescribed by a physician."

In March, 1974, the Alabama Bar Association issued a report also attacking the state's prison system. The report described the facilities and conditions as "in general demeaning to human existence." The report added, "The public should be informed that those persons sent to these institutions are housed in facilities that are little better than those into which animals are herded."

Despite even these "official" outcries, conditions at prisons such as Atmore and Holman remain essentially unchanged while the state continues to benefit from the virtual slave-labor of prisoners.

--end of box--

The state has gone all-out to prepare its prosecution. William Baxley, Alabama Attorney General and rumored to be next in line to succeed George Wallace as governor, has chosen to personally prosecute the case.

Defense lawyers and their investigators have been harassed and at times have been refused the right to see their clients. On one occasion, the prison warden informed the defense lawyers that his refusal to allow access to clients was on direct orders from Baxley.

Finally, a court order was obtained to allow the lawyers to visit their clients and witnesses. Baxley made certain, however, that he would get 48 hours notice before any witnesses were interviewed. To add an extra obstacle, some of the defendants and key witnesses have been transferred several times to various prisons across the state.

The Escambia County Court Judge presiding over all of the trials--except that of Johnny Harris who faces a death sentence and was given a change of venue--has denied most of the significant defense

more.....

motions in pre-trial hearings. Included among the motions denied was one claiming racial and sexual discrimination in jury selection, and one asking to see the prison records of the state's witnesses.

In spite of the harassment, the defense is optimistic. One of the nine defense lawyers, Bill Allison of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) said, "This is one of the best researched and prepared legal defenses I've seen in a political trial of this nature."

There have been several demonstrations of support for the Attmore-Holman Brothers, and last summer the trial was delayed when supporters overflowed the courtroom. The defense committee includes IFA members and ex-prisoners, tenant rights leaders, welfare rights activists and prisoners support groups.

* * *

The defense committee is asking others to support the Attmore-Holman Brothers by sending letters or telegrams of protest to: George Wallace, State Capital, Montgomery, Alabama and to William Baxley, Attorney General, c/o Escambia County Courthouse, Brewton, Alabama 36426.

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(Thanks to Tom Gardner, Steve Whitman, and the Southern Conference Educational Fund.)

DEMONSTRATORS FORCE U.S. WARSHIP FROM GREEK PORT;
OFFICERS ATTACKED

CORFU, Greece (LNS)--A demonstration by 5,000 people protesting the American military presence in Greece prevented an American naval destroyer from staying at the Greek port city of Corfu, on the Ionian Sea, January 27.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet cancelled the destroyer's visit to Corfu after two of the ship's officers who had gone ashore were attacked during the demonstration. Reports say the demonstrators stoned the officers from the USS Byrd, and threw gasoline on and ignited the Americans' car as they came ashore. Police and fire-trucks intervened, some reports say violently, to rescue the two officers.

A statement by police said the officers had been "nearly lynched."

One elderly Greek man died in the ensuing battle. Greek police claim that he suffered a broken neck and fractured skull when a motorbike he was riding overturned. A French newspaper reported, however, that a man was severely beaten as police fought to save the American officers.

Eight hours after arriving the destroyer left Corfu. The crowd, which had by then swelled to 10,000, lined the waterfront and watched silently as it left.

A statement by the organizers of the demonstration said they had sent a message to the Greek government calling for an end to all visits by U.S. warships. The statement said the demonstration was held in protest of the "anti-Greek policy of the United States Administration, and not against the American people."

U.S. Naval authorities said it was the first time an American warship had been scheduled to visit a Greek port since the wave of anti-American sentiment that swept the country after the fall of the Greek dictatorship last July. Several other U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels continue to use port facilities near Athens under an agreement with the Greek government.

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(List of agents on following pages)

LIST OF OVER 100 CIA AGENTS REVEALED;
"IDENTIFY, EXPOSE AND NEUTRALIZE ITS PEOPLE"

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The most recent issue of Counter-Spy, the quarterly journal of the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate (OCFE), contains a listing of over 100 Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operatives working outside the United States. Working with ex-CIA agent Phillip Agee, OCFE, an organization that researched the U.S. intelligence community, compiled a list of "as many personnel working under diplomatic cover as we were able to locate."

While the establishment press has been full of charges concerning CIA domestic activities and the organization has received some fire lately about its involvement in the 1973 Chilean coup, very few specifics have been released. The OCFE compiled and published the list of agents, it says, to "cut down to size the cloak of secrecy surrounding the activities of the CIA..."

Last Fall, Philip Agee, who had been a CIA operative for 12 years until he quit in 1969, surfaced in Europe and announced that he had written an expose of the agency. Entitled "Inside the Company: CIA Diary," Agee's book, which will be available in the U.S. from Straight Arrow Press in May, details his activities as an agent, revealing much about the nature of the organization.

Writing in the new issue of Counter-Spy, Agee notes that, in light of recent revelations about the CIA, the question is, "What can be done to defeat this sinister police force?" Pointing out that Congress already voted against prohibiting illegal CIA activities in October, 1974, Agee says that expecting the government to restrict the agency at this time is unrealistic.

"The most effective and important systematic efforts to combat the CIA that can be undertaken right now," he says in Counter-Spy, "are, I think, the identification, exposure, and neutralization of its people working abroad." Last October, Agee began this campaign by releasing the names and covers of 35 CIA people in Mexico.

"Within a few days," Agee notes, "both the Chief of Station, Richard Sampson, and the Deputy Chief of Station, Jonathan Hauke, were withdrawn from Mexico." He adds, "As a former operations officer, I can assure you that such precipitate withdrawals are very disruptive and reduce the effectiveness of the whole station program."

The newly released list includes Chiefs of Station (COS), the key operational figure in CIA activities. The COS, usually working out of the U.S. embassy, coordinates CIA influence "within political parties, civic association, student groups, labor unions, media, the military and others," according to Agee. Also listed are personnel known as Chiefs of Base (COB), who are additional personnel used in countries where CIA presence is extensive.

Counter-Spy also lists the Controlled American Source (CAS) names and addresses for each agent. These are used by the agency to route information to intelligence offices.

The list published in Counter-Spy is "accurate as of June 1974." If there are a few inaccuracies, they say, it would be the result of "transfers and other causes."

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CAS-Kabul
U.S. Embassy
Wazir Akbar Khan Mina
Kabul, Afghanistan
COS-Samuel H. Rickard III — born, New Jersey, July 10, 1924; Graduated from Georgetown University in 1950. Has served in Burma, India and Ethiopia.

CAS-Algeria
Embassy of Switzerland
U.S. Interests Section
4 Chemin Cheikh Bachir Brahimi
Algiers, Algeria
COS-Edward R.M. Kane — Born, Massachusetts, December 15, 1929. Joined CIA in 1952. Has served in Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Senegal. Speaks French.

CAS-Vienna
U.S. Embassy
IX Boltzmanngasse 16 a-1091
Vienna, Austria
COS Charles Trofford Malton, Jr. — Born, Massachusetts, October 22, 1927; Joined CIA in 1951.

CAS-Dacca
U.S. Embassy
Adamjee Court Bldg., Montijheel Area
Dacca, Bangladesh
COS George T. Walsh — Born, Massachusetts, July 9, 1925. Has served in Rawalpindi, Sri Lanka, Egypt.

CAS-Brussels
U.S. Embassy
27 Blvd. du Regent
Brussels, Belgium
COS Michael S. Thompson — Born, England, February 20, 1928; Joined CIA 1956. Has served in Rabat, Congo, Algeria.

CAS-Antwerp
U.S. Consulate General
64-68 Frankrijklei
Antwerp, Belgium
COB Rowland E. Roberts, Jr. — Born, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1928; Joined CIA 1954. Previously stationed in Denmark.

CAS-La Paz
U.S. Embassy
Banco Popular del Peru Bldg.
Corner of Calles Mercado y Colon
La Paz, Bolivia
COS Frederick W. Latrash — Born New York, November 29, 1925. Graduated from USC in 1947. Joined CIA in 1951. Has served in India, Jordan, Egypt, Venezuela, Panama, and Chile.

CAS-Brazilia
U.S. Embassy
Lote No. 3
Avenida das Nacoes
Brazilia, Brazil
COS Wilfred D. Koplowitz — Born June 24, 1925. Has served in Paris.

CAS-Recife
U.S. Consulate General
Rua Goncalves Maia 163
Recife, Brazil
COB Thomas J. Barrett, Jr.

CAS-Rio de Janeiro
U.S. Consulate General
Avenida Presidente Wilson, 147
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
COB Stephen F. Creane — Born Massachusetts, May 31, 1926. Graduated from Georgetown University in 1951. Has served in Indonesia and previous assignments in Brazil.

CAS-Sao Paulo
U.S. Consulate General
Edificio Conjunto Nacional,
Rua Padre Joao Manuel, 20
Sao Paulo, Brazil
COB Louis V. Ebert III — Born New York, July 2, 1927. Graduated from University of Wisconsin in 1952. Has served in Colombia, Brazil, Honduras, Mozambique, and Zambia.

CAS-Sofia
U.S. Embassy
1 Alexander Stamboliski Blvd.
Sofia, Bulgaria
COS Robert M. Sargent — Born China, September 9, 1936. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1953. Previously stationed in the Netherlands. Speaks Bulgarian.

CAS-Rangoon
U.S. Embassy
581 Merchant St.
Rangoon, Burma
COS Clyde R. McAvoy — Born New York, March 27, 1926. Graduated from Bucknell University 1951. Joined CIA 1953. Has served in Thailand, Laos, and Indonesia.

CAS-Bujumbura
U.S. Embassy
Chaussee Prince Louis Rwagasore,
Boite Postale 1720
Bujumbura, Burundi
COS John C. Beam — Born Montana March 25, 1935. Graduated from Montana State University 1956. Previously stationed in Morocco.

CAS-Phnom Penh
U.S. Embassy
Blvd. Preh Norodom and Samdech
Sutharot Rd.
Phnom Penh, Khmer Republic (Cambodia)
COS John F. McCarthy III — Born Washington DC, September 12, 1940. Graduated from Washington University in 1967. Served in Vietnam.

CAS-Yaounde
U.S. Embassy
Rue Nachtigal
Boite Postale 817
Yaounde, Cameroon
COS Jeff Corydon III — Born Illinois, March 14, 1929. Graduated from Northwestern University in 1953. Joined CIA in 1955. Has served in Vietnam and Tunisia. Speaks Arabic.

CAS-Bangui
U.S. Embassy
Place de la Republique Centrafricaine
Bangui, Central African Republic
COS William L. Mosebey, Jr. — Born Pennsylvania, March 23, 1938. Graduated from Penn State in 1959. Joined CIA in 1961. Has been stationed in Sudan and Ethiopia.

CAS-N'Djamena
U.S. Embassy
Rue du Lt. Col. Colonna D'Ornano B.P. 413
N'Djamena, Chad
COS Gary M. Miller — Born Wyoming June 16, 1938. Graduated from the University of California in 1965. Has been stationed in the Ivory Coast.

CAS-Santiago
U.S. Embassy
Codina Bldg.
1343 Agustinas
Santiago, Chile
COS Stewart Burton

CAS-Bogota
U.S. Embassy
Edificio Bavaria Carrera 10 No. 28-49
Bogota, Colombia
COS-Nestor D. Sanchez — Born New Mexico July 28, 1927. Graduated from Georgetown University in 1951. Joined CIA 1953. Has served in Morocco, Venezuela, Guatemala and Colombia.

CAS-San Jose
U.S. Embassy
Avenida 3 and Calle 1
San Jose, Costa Rica
COS Comer W. Gilstrap — Born Alabama, August 6, 1926. Graduated from the University of Maryland in 1950. Joined CIA 1950. Has served in Ecuador, Brazil, Uruguay, El Salvador, and Guyana.

CAS-Nicosia
U.S. Embassy
Therissos St. and Dositheos St.
Nicosia, Cyprus
COS Marlan D. Bowe — Born September 17, 1934. Language: Greek.

CAS-Prague
U.S. Embassy
15-12548 Praha
Prague, Czechoslovakia
COS-Richard A. Kahane — Born New York, August 9, 1938. Graduated from Princeton in 1960. Has served in the Congo, Algeria, France, and others. Languages: French & German.

CAS-Cotonou
U.S. Embassy
Rue Caporal Anani Bernard

Cotonou, Dahomey
COS-Montgomery L. Rogers — Born April 2, 1936. Has served in Tanzania. Language: Swahili.

CAS-Santo Domingo
U.S. Embassy
Corner of Calle Cesar Nicholas Pensen y
Calle Leopoldo Navarro
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
COS-Thomas A. Clayton — Born Washington, February 14, 1927. Graduated from San Jose State 1951. Joined CIA in 1956. Has served in Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, and Bolivia. Language: Spanish.

CAS-Quito
U.S. Embassy
120 Avenida Patria
Quito, Ecuador
COS-Paul V. Harwood — Born Massachusetts, July 4, 1923. Graduated from University of Michigan in 1945. Joined CIA in 1948. Has served in Burma, Vietnam, France, and Mexico.

CAS-Guayaquil
U.S. Consulate General
Guayaquil, Ecuador
COB-Norman M. Descoteaux

CAS-Cairo
U.S. Embassy
Cairo, Egypt (United Arab Republic)
COS-Arthur M. Niner, Jr. — Born DC, September 14, 1935. Has been stationed in Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Yemen People's Republic and Egypt. Language: Arabic.

CAS-San Salvador
U.S. Embassy
25 Avenida Norte
San Salvador, El Salvador
COS-Kenneth R. Goodman — Born Arizona, July 15, 1936. Joined CIA in 1964. Has been stationed in Venezuela and Ecuador.

CAS-Addis Ababa
U.S. Embassy
Crown Prince Asfaw Wassen St.
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
COS-Eugene L. Jeffers — Born May 5, 1926. Joined CIA in 1955. Has served in Congo and Zambia.

CAS-Helsinki
U.S. Embassy
Itainen Kaivopuisto
Helsinki, Finland
COS-William C. Simenson — Born June 3, 1925. Has served in Iceland and Sweden. Language: Finnish.

CAS-Paris
U.S. Embassy
2 Avenue Gabriel 75382
Paris Cedex 08 France
COS-Eugen F. Burgstaller

CAS-Berlin
U.S. Mission
Clayallee 170
1000 Berlin
COS-George Weisz — Born Hungary, August 26, 1918. Graduated from New York University in 1953. Has served in Germany and Vietnam.

CAS-Accra
U.S. Embassy
Liberia & Rowe Rds.
P.O. Box 194
Accra, Ghana
COS-Joel D. Ticknor — Born New York, September 27, 1939. Graduated from Union College 1960. Has been stationed in Zaire.

CAS-Athens
U.S. Embassy
91 Vasilissis Sophias Blvd.
Athens, Greece
COS-Stacy B. Hulse, Jr. — Born Connecticut, April 25, 1920. Graduated from Harvard in 1941. Has been stationed in The Netherlands, Bulgaria and Italy.

CAS-Guatemala
U.S. Embassy
8 Avenida 11-65, Zone 1
Guatemala
COS-Edwin M. Terrell — Born Kansas, May 22, 1915. Has been stationed in Cuba, El Salvador, Colombia, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Panama.

CAS-Conakry
U.S. Embassy
2d Blvd. and 9th Ave., Boite Postale 603
Conakry, Guinea
Peter V. Raudenbush — Born Minnesota, August 13, 1935. Graduated from Harvard in 1957. Joined CIA in 1962.

CAS-Georgetown
U.S. Embassy
31 Main St.
Georgetown, Guyana
COS-Robert H. Riefe — Born Connecticut, May 15, 1922. Graduated from Boston University in 1952. Has been stationed in Uruguay and Colombia.

CAS-Port Au Prince
U.S. Embassy
Harry Truman Blvd.
Port Au Prince, Haiti
COS-James D. Montgomery — Born January 1, 1928. Joined CIA in 1961. Previous service in Algeria.

CAS-Tegucigalpa
U.S. Embassy
Avenida La Paz
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
COS-Glenn O. Brown — Born Illinois, December 28, 1927. Graduated from the University of Illinois in 1951. Has been stationed in Surinam and Haiti.

CAS-Budapest
U.S. Embassy
V. Szabadsag Ter 12
Budapest, Hungary
COS-John W. Whitely — Born December 7, 1939. Has been stationed in Helsinki. Language: Finnish.

CAS-New Delhi
U.S. Embassy
Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri 21
New Delhi, India
COS-William C. Grimsley, Jr. — Born Florida, April 20, 1927. Graduated from Columbia University in 1951. Has been stationed in Pakistan and Nepal.

CAS-Bombay
U.S. Consulate General
Lincoln House, 78 Bhulabhai Desai Rd.
Bombay, India
COB-Edward J. Gotchef — Born September 2, 1937. Previous service in Hungary.

CAS-Calcutta
U.S. Consulate General
3A Shakespeare Sarani
Calcutta 16, India
COB-E. Norbert Garrett III — Born Missouri, November 25, 1938. Graduated from the University of Kansas in 1960. Joined CIA in 1962. Has served in Pakistan, Jordan and Egypt.

CAS-Madras
U.S. Consulate General
Mount Rd.-6
Madras, India
COB-Jack S. Ogini — Born California, October 9, 1935. Graduated from the University of Utah 1960. Has served in Egypt, and Nepal.

CAS-Tehran
260 Ave. Takti Jamshid
Tehran, Iran
COS-George W. Cave — Born New Jersey, August 6, 1929. Graduated from Princeton in 1956. Has served in Lebanon and Rawalpindi.

CAS-Rome
U.S. Embassy
Via V. Veneto 119
Rome, Italy
COS-Howard E. Stone — Born Ohio, March 3, 1925. Graduated from USC in 1949. Has served in Iran, Jordan, Pakistan and Vietnam.

CAS-Jakarta
U.S. Embassy
Medan Merdeka Selatan 5
Jakarta, Indonesia
COS-Clifton R. Strathern — Born January 15, 1928.

CAS-Medan
U.S. Consulate
Djalan Imam Bondjol 13
Medan, Indonesia
COB-Thomas L. Norwood, Jr. — Born Florida, September 27, 1939. Graduated from the University of Florida in 1963. Joined CIA 1964.

CAS-Casablanca
U.S. Consulate General
No. 1, Place de la Fraternité

CAS-Jidda
U.S. Embassy
Palestine Rd., Ruwais
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

COS-Raymond H. Close — Born New Jersey, March 12, 1930. Graduated from Princeton in 1951. Has been stationed in Lebanon, Egypt and Pakistan.

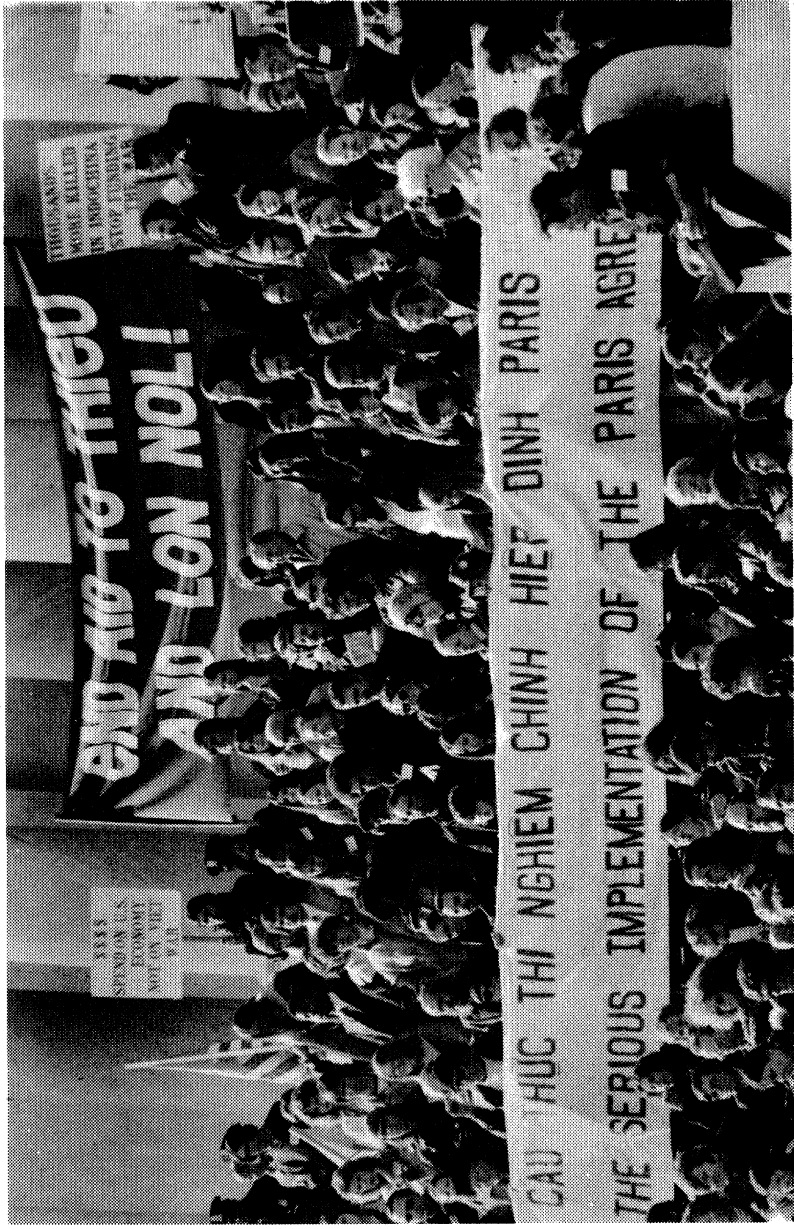
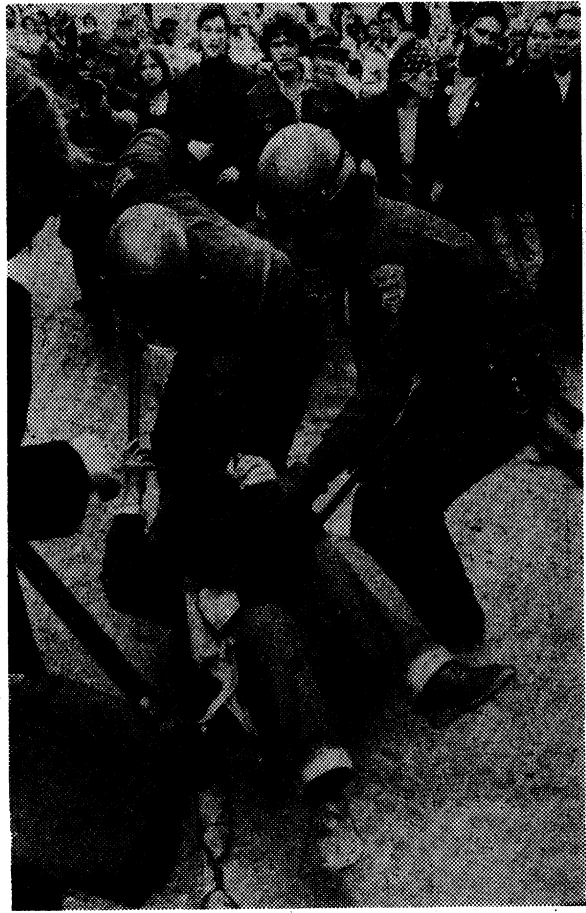
CAS-Singapore
U.S. Embassy
30 Hill St.
Singapore

COS-David T. Samson — Born Florida,
May 2, 1943. Graduated from UCLA in
1967.



CAS-Moscow
U.S. Embassy
Ulitsa Chaykovskogo 19/21/23
Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
COS-Donald E. Graves — Born April 16,
1929. Graduated from Harvard in 1955.
Language: Russian.

CAS-Hong Kong
U.S. Consulate General
26 Garden Rd.
Hong Kong
COS-Joseph J. Simon - Born Minnesota,
November 14, 1928. Graduated from
Yale in 1956.



TOP RIGHT: Members of the House on Un-American Activities Committee (H.U.A.C.) surround Elizabeth Bentley before she testified. She testified against twelve leaders of the Communist Party in the late forties. Committee members (from left to right, front to back) are: John McDowell, Karl Mundt, (Ms. Bentley), Chairman J. Parnell Thomas, Richard Nixon, John Rankin, F. Edward Hebert, and J. Hardin Peterson.

SEE STORY ON PAGE 1.

TOP LEFT: Demonstrators on the steps of the U.S. capitol, Jan. 27, 1975, two years after the signing of the Paris Peace Accords. Thousands of people demonstrated in Washington and a dozen other U.S. cities to demand the end to U.S. involvement in Indochina.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 1 OF THE LAST PACKET (#674) OR STORY ON PAGE 5 OF THIS PACKET.

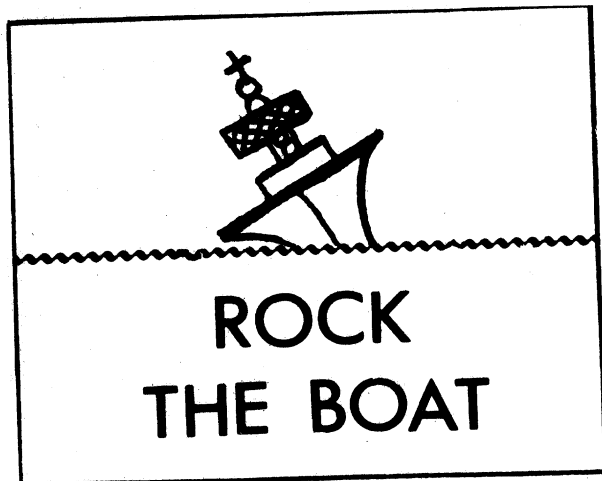
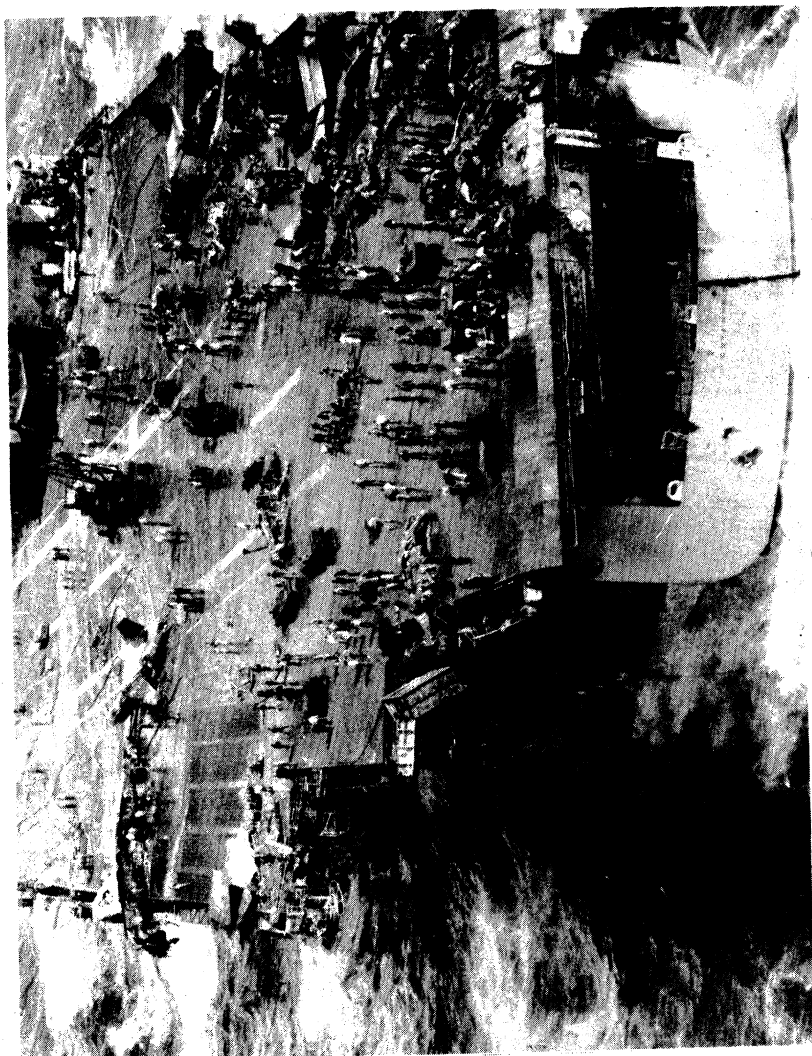
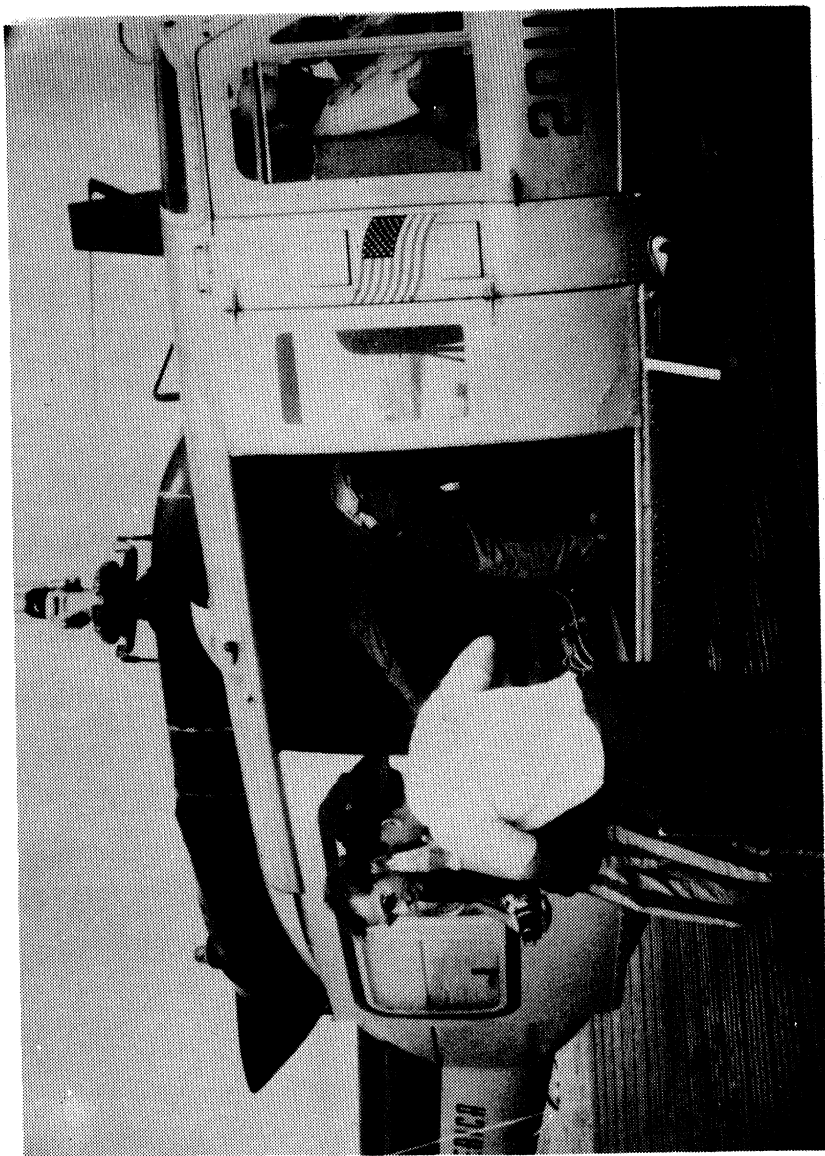
CREDIT: Mark Yudkin/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: H.U.A.C. members posed around some microfilm that they claim is evidence against Alger Hiss, a state dept. worker that they claimed was passing secrets to the Soviets.

SEE STORY ON PAGE 1.

BOTTOM LEFT: Police arresting a demonstrator in San Francisco. Demonstrators occupied the South Vietnamese embassy there to protest continuing U.S. aid to Thieu and Lon Nol. Nineteen people were arrested and twenty were hurt.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 5.



TOP RIGHT: Four of the nine Atmore-Holman Brothers. Their trial starts Feb. 10 with charges stemming from prison uprisings in two separate Alabama prisons last year.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 9.

CREDIT: Atmore-Holman Defense Committee/LNS

TOP LEFT: CIA helicopter in Cambodia. U.S. Air Force and CIA planes and helicopters have been used in Cambodia for military purposes under the guise of a U.S. civilian air line.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 8.

CREDIT: Richard Boyle/PNS/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Ruchell Magee in courtroom during trial.
SEE STORY ON PAGE 7.

BOTTOM LEFT: Damage on the nuclear-powered air craft carrier, the Enterprise. In Jan. 1969 an air-to-ground rocket exploded on board the ship causing other bombs to explode and fires to break out. 28 crewmen were killed.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 6.

BOTTOM RIGHT: GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 6.

CREDIT: UP FROM THE BOTTOM/LNS